sible to get them served through the shanbhog or patel. When they are few, this is done, as far as possible.

SUBJECT No. 69.

Abolition of the Special Notice Register Fee.

Messrs. G.Tirunarna Iengar, Venkatarmaiya and Padmarajaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—According to present rules persons having interest in any khate have to get their names entered in the Special Notice Register paying fees therefor. As this is a hardship to poor raiyats, the fees may be abolished. This fee is in some places required to be paid every year and in others once in five years. This is unjust.

Reply of Government.—The fee is not high; and when the Revenue Rules were amended, this privilege was considered a very valuable one and as giving a very important security. The rules do not require that the fee should be paid every year or once in five years. If in any district such a practice exists, it is wrong and may be brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, who will issue the necessary orders on the subject.

SUBJECT No. 70.

Remission of irrigation cess.

Messrs. Nadig Guru Rao and Halasiddappa, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is requested that the irrigation cess now levied on lands in which wet crops are grown without the assistance of Government water but which depend only on rain water or upon wells sunk at the cost of private individuals, may be remitted.

Reply of Government.—No cess is levied on lands under private irrigation wells. In the case of wet lands it is difficult to decide which of them are directly and which are indirectly benefited by works of irrigation, and which are absolutely independent of them. So it is not possible to exempt lands said to have been cultivated by the aid purely of rainfall. Any inequality will be removed as much as possible by the gradual construction and improvement of works of irrigation.

SUBJECT No. 71.

Abolition of the Hulbanni tax.

Messrs. (1) Maganahalli Sangappa, Davangere, Inamdar Madappa, Mysore Taluk, Chendrasekharaiya and Gundappa, Nagamangala Taluk; (1 & 2) K. Shamiengar, Channagiri Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The livelihood of raiyats and the revenue of Government depend upon the well-being of the cattle. The remission of the *Hulbanni* tax is quite desirable. The loss accruing thereby will be trifling and will be more than compensated by the benefits derived by the raiyats.

(2) Formerly a fixed amount of *Hulbanni* used to be debited to the name of the patel, who in his turn would distribute the amount among the raiyats of the village. The best portion of the pasture land used to be allotted for the grazing of plough cattle, the second sort of pasture land for cows, etc., and the land on which inferior kinds of grass grow, for the use of sheep and goats. Now the amount of *Hulbanni* is fixed with regard to the circumstances of each village and is distributed among the villagers proportion-